

THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE

What Our National Law-makers are Doing.

TO VOTE ON PEACE TREATY

Bills (Creating Temporary Office of Admiral of the Navy, Granting Independence to the Philippines, and Appropriating Twenty Millions to Pay Spain Before the Senate—Right of Congressmen to Hold Outside Offices.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—At the beginning of to-day's session of the Senate Mr. Hale, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the naval personnel bill and gave notice that at the earliest time possible he would call it up for consideration. The committee had held several meetings.

Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill temporarily creating the office of Admiral of the navy. It was referred to the Naval Affairs Committee.

Senate bill, providing for the erection of a building in this city for the Department of Justice, at a cost of \$1,000,000, was passed.

A bill was passed amending an act in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods by extending the privileges of the first section to the sub-port of Miami, Fla.

At 1:40 p. m. the Senate resumed business in open session. A bill to prevent failure of military justice was passed.

INDEPENDENCE FOR FILIPINOS.

Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, gave notice that on Saturday he would call up his resolution declaring that the Filipinos ought to be free and independent and ask a vote thereon.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, informed the Senate that he reserved the right to insist upon the further consideration of Mr. Bacon's resolution behind closed doors.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate then, at 2 o'clock, went into executive session. At 3:40 the Senate adjourned.

VOTE ON PEACE TREATY.

The Senate consumed forty-five minutes in executive session to-day in arriving at a decision to vote on the peace treaty. As soon as the doors were closed and the public excluded Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, took the floor and announced that he was authorized by the committee to accept the proposition made in executive session by Senator Gorman yesterday, to vote on the treaty within ten days. He, therefore, asked for unanimous consent that the vote should be taken at 3 o'clock on Monday, February 6th, saying that exactly ten legislative days would intervene between this time and that. He intimated that if there were any objections to this date he would like to hear them, but none were heard, and the hour and the day were unanimously agreed to.

The remainder of the 45 minutes were spent in an exchange of questions and answers which are usually heard in efforts to fix a time for a vote and in making sure that all understood the fact. There was also an agreement that the Senate should go into executive session each day between this time and

February 6th for the discussion of the treaty. Authority was also given for making the announcement of the agreement public.

The opposing Senators made no objection to the date, neither suggesting an earlier nor a later one.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Washington, D. C., January 25.—The Senate held two executive sessions to-day and at each the peace treaty was the subject under discussion. At the first an agreement was reached to vote on the treaty next Monday week, and at the second Senator Davis presented the American Commissioners' reason for the acceptance of the treaty in the form in which it was finally concluded. The agreement for a vote was reached at an executive session held soon after convening at noon.

The agreement in the committee, to accept the proposition, was unanimous and it is understood that Senator Davis informed his fellow committeemen that it was the wish of the President that the proposition for a vote should be accepted and the result made known as soon as possible. The final action, he is confident, will be favorable when reached.

CHAIRMAN DAVIS' STATEMENT.
In accordance with the terms of the agreement the Senate resumed its work in executive session at 2 o'clock, and at the time of this session was consumed by Senator Davis in making a presentation of the history of the Paris conference. This presentation consisted largely in the quotation of the various propositions made on each side of the controversy at Paris, and while his speech was thus rendered somewhat formal it received the closest and most careful attention.

Speaking outside of the published record Senator Davis took occasion to criticize the Spanish commissioners in high terms as men of exceptional shrewdness and ability, saying the Americans had found them armed at all points, zealous of Spain's honor and interest, and prepared at all times to defend her course as long as there was anything to defend. He said the Americans of the commission had been in constant communication with the President while negotiating the convention; that he was made acquainted with all the commission's movements, and while he admitted there had been apparently some division of opinion in the United States as to the policy of including the Philippines in the agreement, there had been practically no other honorable way out of the difficulty.

As to himself Mr. Davis was willing from the start to extend our borders so as to include these islands because he believed their acquisition a most important stride in the advancement of the American nation, commercially and otherwise. He with others was looking forward to the prospective partition of the vast Chinese empire among the European nations, and he foresaw that if the United States did not secure a footing in the Orient such as they now have an opportunity to secure through the terms of the treaty they would be most effectually and forever shut out from this vast market. On this account there was every reason in the world why the treaty should be ratified, and he contended that few men who would study the world-wide question presented as the commission's had been compelled to study them could doubt the expediency of the move. He also touched upon the legal questions involved, contending that there were many precedents for the acquisition that we as a nation had the right to acquire territory, and that there were no constitutional barriers.

OUR OPPORTUNITY.

If we should fail to make good our own opportunity thus providentially presented, we need, Mr. Davis said, expect no favors from Europe in regaining a foothold in the Eastern markets. The new count upon no display of friendship from Europe in this or any other matter. The European powers were profoundly jealous of the United States, and the Senator declared that it was a fact that we had not had one friend on the continent in our recent struggle with Spain or in our efforts to secure peace favorable to this country. He intimated that but for Great Britain's attitude there would have been intervention by the Continental powers. In this connection he referred to the newspaper reports from London accrediting him with an expression favorable to an alliance of the United States with Great Britain and Japan. He had, he said, never advocated such an alliance for the present, but he would not say that the time might not come when such an alliance would be both wise and necessary for the preservation of our right and prestige. He believed if the Americans held the Philippines international trouble would be avoided, but if the contrary course should be pursued he was most apprehensive of the results.

Mr. Davis urged the importance of favorable action upon the treaty at the present session of Congress. A failure to ratify meant, he argued, continued uncertainty, renewed encouragement to the insurgent Filipinos, possible conflict with them and a prolongation of the state of war with much of its expense if not with its horrors.

SUNDAY CIVIL BILL.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Senator Davis, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to-day offered an amendment to the Sunday Civil bill, appropriating \$200,000 to pay Spain according to the terms of the treaty. The amendment has the endorsement of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATUS OF GEN. WHEELER.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The inquiry as to the right of members of Congress to hold outside offices was resumed before the House Committee on Judiciary to-day. Chairman Henderson stated that General Wheeler did not care to be heard orally. The General's written statement was read and discussed, also statements submitted by Representative Gardner, of New Jersey, a member of the Industrial Commission, and Representative Colson, of Kentucky, colonel of volunteers.

Mr. Gardner urged that the places on the Industrial Commission were not offices in the meaning of the Constitution. Colonel Colson stated that he had not drawn any army pay, and since Congress had assembled had drawn neither Congressional nor army pay.

This closed the hearings, and the committee went into executive session to determine upon its report.

No decision was reached on the status of General Wheeler, and other members, and the subject was made a special order for next Wednesday.

NIGHT SESSION.

At the night session Mr. Crumpacker (Rep., of Indiana) supported the bill and advocated annexation, but urged that the natives of the Philippines in virtue of annexation would become citizens of the United States. He bitterly opposed a colonial system for outlying possessions.

Mr. Rixey (Dem., of Virginia) opposed the bill. A standing army of 100,000 men, he declared, would be the beginning of a great imperial army.

Mr. Linney (Rep., of North Carolina) supported the bill. He thought it wise

to re-organize and enlarge the standing army. He believed if both North and South had had trained armies the civil war would have been wound up in a few months, as was the Franco-Prussian war, where regulars met. He opposed the annexation of the Philippines. It would raise another race issue. The present race problem in this country had cost more lives in North Carolina at the election than the war with Spain—why court another and more vexing race problem. He did not believe the President contemplated the annexation of the Philippines.

The other speakers to-night were Mr. Knowles (Fusion), of South Dakota, and Mr. Stokes (Democrat of South Carolina). Both opposed the bill. At 11:15 the House adjourned.

NATIONAL BANKING BILL.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day decided by a vote of 7 to 4 to report the bill of Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania, authorizing the issue of bank circulation up to the value of bonds deposited; for the establishment of national banks of small capital in towns of 3,000 and upwards; changing the tax on circulation to a tax of one-eighth of one percent on capital. The measure is on the lines of recommendations made in the President's message.

THE STRUGGLE OVER

(Continued from First Page.)

Senators who had forfeited their votes by reason of the provisions of Section 13, of Article 6, of the State Constitution, in the Senate, by the acceptance of certain offices under the Federal Government (commissioners in the army), therefore Mr. Scott in reality and in law received 46 votes. The vote, therefore, for him was 46; the vote for myself was 46, and the vote for Judge Goff was 1, and in consequence there was no election.

In addition to this, the ballot in joint assembly was taken in the absence of any and all representation from the county of Taylor and from the fourth Senatorial District, so that the pretended election was had without any representation from that Senatorial District, and from one county in the Legislature and with the absence of such representation, the vote received for Mr. Scott in the joint assembly was not a majority of all Senators and Delegates to which the various counties of the State were entitled under the constitution thereof. The questions raised by me are not of personal interest or advantage, but I deem it my duty to see that they are properly presented to the Senate of the United States upon the question of Mr. Scott's qualification therein. I feel it my duty to see that these questions be presented and a protest be made to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. McGraw makes this statement as the basis of his notice of contest.

TELEGRAM FOR MCKINLEY.
Senator-elect Scott, on receiving the caucus nomination one week ago, telegraphed President McKinley as follows: "On top, another vote for expansion." He is a pronounced expansionist and a strong administration man.

THE PHILIPPINES

Spanish Occupation of Sulu Islands Continues.

Insurrection of Filipinos Continues—Disbanded Spanish Regiment Enters Service of Aguinaldo—Eighty Thousand Soldiers Perish.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Madrid, Jan. 25.—An official dispatch from the Sulu islands, of the Philippine group, declares that all is well there, and that the Spanish occupation continues.

Dispatches received by newspapers here assert that the insurrection of the Filipinos is spreading considerably.

A native regiment, which was disbanded by the Spaniards, it is alleged, enlisted as a body in the service of Aguinaldo.

According to figures published here, eighty thousand Spanish soldiers perished, chiefly from sickness, during the last campaign in Cuba.

The government has received an official dispatch from Manila saying that all Spanish troops and supplies are now concentrated in the Visayas islands and Mindanao.

The Spanish Parliament will re-assemble on February 16th.

HOSPITALS EXPERIMENT WITH PATIENTS

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)
London, Jan. 25.—The Vienna correspondent of the Morning Leader says: "It has been discovered that the physicians in the free hospitals of Vienna are systematically experimenting upon their patients, especially new born children and persons who are dying."

"One doctor who had received an unlimited number of healthy children from a founding hospital for experimental purposes, excused himself on the ground that they were cheaper than animals."

QUAY STILL SHORT VOTES.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 25.—For the first time since the voting for United States Senator began every absentee was paired to-day, so that there were no votes lost. Every member of the Senate and House was either present and voting or paired.

The result of the seventh joint ballot resulted as follows: Quay, 101; Jenks, 79; Dalzell, 16; Stone, 7; Stewart, 8; Huff, 5; Irvin, 7; Tubbs, 2; Rieco, 2; Grow, 1; Markle, 2; C. E. Smith, 1; Adenier, 3; Frank M. Ritter (Republican), 2; Total, 234; necessary to a choice, 118. Paired, 18. No election.

HAVE YOUR NAME REGISTERED

Along with the largest number of wearers of one shoe in the city.

HELLER'S PATENT SHOE GUARANTEED NOT TO RIP AND TO BE THREE TIMES AS DURABLE AS ANY OTHER. They are worn by all classes of mechanics. If you will kindly tell us what trade you follow, by referring to our books, we will tell you several at that trade that wear them, some of whom you may know.

We have them in narrow, medium and wide toes.

HELLER'S SHOE STORE, 64 Bank street.

At a recent millinery sale in a big Chicago department store placards were displayed with the legend: "Not a Song Bird Hat in Stock." So much for the work of the Audubon Society.

THE BATTLESHIP MAINE

A Memorial of Anniversary of Destruction.

Representative Cubans and Spaniards Invited to Participate—The Health of Seventh Army Corps—Department of Sanitation Seized.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Havana, January 25.—Seventy-five American women met in this city to-day to arrange for a memorial of the anniversary of the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, on February 15th.

Captain Sigsbee wrote that he had granted the request of a deputation of sailors and marines of the Texas to be allowed to decorate the graves.

The question whether the Cubans and Spaniards would be allowed to participate caused a lively discussion. The general wish was to have it exclusively an American memorial, but it was decided, in order to avoid giving offense, to issue an invitation to representative Cubans and Spaniards.

THE SICK REPORT.

The sick report of the Seventh Army Corps shows 257 in hospital and 352 in quarters. There has been no increase in small-pox and the work of vaccination is proceeding. There are 125 cases of measles.

The Municipal Council has deputed Perfecto LaCort, Mayor of Havana; Julio San Martin, and Luis de Arce, to request Major-General Ludlow to define clearly the functions of the Council. The discussion leading up to this step began to-day with a statement by Dr. Raimundo Menocal, that the Americans had seized the Department of Sanitation, ignoring the Council, and had even deposed the municipal doctor, who was under the Council's control.

SPANIARDS DESIRE CITIZENSHIP.
Governor General Brooke has received a letter from Salamanca, signed by 300 Spanish soldiers, who ask citizenship and employment under the United States Government.

Two hundred thousand Mauser cartridges were seized by Colonel John G. Evans this evening at a house near the Pirotecnica cartridge factory. The possessor said he had bought them.

Dobson—"I say, old chap, what is the difference between Russell Sage and Tom Sharkey?"
Hobson—"I'm dished if I know, my boy. I always thought they were alike as two peas." Dobson—"Then let me correct you—Russell Sage makes his money hand over fist, while Sharkey makes his fist hand over money.—Roseleaf."

In the early years of her marriage a woman's greatest pride is that her son is like his father, later nothing else worries her so much.—New York Press.

WHAT THE COST OF EMPIRE

Millions of Money Will Be Spent Annually.

Congressman Swanson Estimates that It Will Increase Federal Taxation by \$200,000,000 a Year—Question of Where so Much Taxation is to Be Placed.

The New York World prints the following letter from Representative Claude A. Swanson, of the Fifth Virginia district:

You ask me, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, to give an estimate of the effect the imperial policy of the administration will have upon the revenues and expenditures of the government.

After a most careful examination I am satisfied that if that policy prevails and we annex and permanently hold the Philippine Islands federal taxation will be increased by at least \$200,000,000 per year. Many persons estimate a much higher increase. Mr. Edward Atkinson, the eminent economist and statistician, places the annual deficit under existing tax laws, if the imperial programme is to be pursued, at \$178,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury himself estimates a deficiency of revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, of \$112,000,000, and for the following fiscal year a deficiency of \$30,000,000. In making these estimates he anticipates a great increase of revenue from customs duties. That anticipation cannot be realized. Last year customs duties yielded \$139,000,000. This was \$97,000,000 less than they yielded the year before. Customs receipts have been steadily decreasing every year under the Dingley tariff. Yet, contrary to this actual experience, Secretary Gage estimates that customs receipts will increase to \$195,000,000 next year, and to \$205,000,000 the year after.

THE LOSS OF REVENUE.

Even if receipts from customs were not sure to be decreased by the annexation of the Spanish Islands, there is no reason to expect that the present tariff, with its high prohibitory rates, will yield over \$150,000,000 a year. But the imperial policy must result in a great loss of revenue from customs duties. The revenues derived last year from duties on sugar and tobacco amounted to \$22,000,000. With Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines annexed this revenue is lost, and in the next two years this will make a difference in the Secretary of the Treasury's estimated receipts of \$164,000,000.

Add to this loss of \$164,000,000 the deduction of \$100,000,000 of over-estimated revenue for the next two years, which experience shows us will not be collected, for the Secretary's estimates are certainly \$50,000,000 a year too high for the fiscal years 1899 and 1900, and we have a total of \$264,000,000 of estimated receipts for these coming two years which the Treasury will not get. Add this to the Secretary's own admitted deficit of \$142,000,000 for the two years and we are confronted with an aggregate deficiency for those years of \$386,000,000, or \$183,000,000 for each year. That is a little in excess of the yearly deficiency estimated by Mr. Atkinson. I am satisfied, however, that the actual yearly deficiency of revenue under

THE HUB—"Leaders who Lead."

Making a "Clean Sweep."

This great Clearance Sale is sweeping all before it—causing the immense surpluses to dwindle rapidly away.

THE HUB is making records in low selling for itself entirely unprecedented in this city before. The tremendous values easily out-distance every other Clothier's offers at bargain giving. No retail merchant ever had the daring to make such gigantic sacrifices as we have done—nobody else could cut so deeply into profits.

It's Hub-made Clothing you're getting—as far above the ordinary sort as Heaven is from earth. Every garment is our own—bears the marks of the most careful tailoring—fine fit—and splendid finishing.

Ours is a sacrifice of cost for duty's sake—to see the big stocks dwindle down before inventory time arrives.

No thoughtful man can hesitate longer—for the values grow apace with our determination to cut down the stock.

\$6.85—For Suits Which Sold at \$8.50 to \$10.

\$7.35—For Overcoats Which Sold at \$12.50.



New you may take your pick of any of the Men's finely Tailored Suits in this lot which sold from \$8.50 to \$10 for only \$6.85. You have the choice of the noblest chevrons and cassimeres, in a variety of dressy effects—tailored with the same care and skill visible in all Hub-made clothing. All sizes in the lot. Suits that are sold with our guarantee of satisfaction that are dependable in every detail.



The stock of Overcoats has been dealt with severely—the greatest cuts ever known having been made. Choice of this lot of Men's Fine All-wool black and blue and brown Kersey and tan covert Overcoats lined in superior style, and cut in the most correct manner—which sold at \$12.50 for only \$7.35. You get what splendid overcoat values ours have been this winter. Judge now of the double value at the reduced prices.

THE HUB

374 Main Street, NORFOLK, VA.

present tax laws and with the imperial policy prevailing will be much larger than this. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates a decrease of expenditures for pensions. The Spanish war pensioners have to be provided for, and the permanent conquest and garrisoning of the Philippines must still further lengthen the pension roll. There must be a large increase of payments for pensions instead of a decrease. I am prepared to estimate the increase, but it will probably run up to \$10,000,000 or more a year for the next ten years.

The Secretary's estimates include no items for public buildings in the new possessions, no expenditures for fortifications, for river and harbor improvements in them; none for building roads and providing means of transportation in any of the islands, which will be indispensable as a military measure; none for building schools and providing for the education and civilization of the 2,000,000 of practically "untutored savages" who are to become our wards in the Philippines. But all these things will surely require large expenditures. And when they are all included in the reckoning the yearly deficiency of revenue, on our present fiscal basis, cannot be less than \$200,000,000.

FIFTY PER CENT. MORE OF TAXES
To meet that deficit federal taxes must be increased by about 50 per cent. Our new possessions cannot possibly yield this amount of revenue. Spain never collected over \$12,000,000 in a year by taxation from the Philippines, and the United States cannot possibly collect as much. Spanish taxes and the cruel methods of their collection would never be tolerated by our government. The Spanish export duties, for instance, were very heavy. Under our constitution there can be no duties levied on exports. Even under the exorbitant and tyrannical tax laws of Spain the revenues raised from the Philippines never yielded the Spanish Treasury a net surplus of more than \$300,000 in a year. We cannot collect half as much revenue as Spain collected, and the burden of the enormously increased expenditure imposed on us by the acquisition of the islands must be borne by ourselves.

From what sources shall we raise \$200,000,000 a year more Federal revenue? The Supreme Court has ruled out a tax on incomes. Whiskey cannot be taxed any higher, for if it were it would produce less revenue. Tobacco cannot be taxed higher without imperiling the industry. Higher tariff rates would yield still less revenue. If the tax on beer were increased it would not bring more revenue, but less.

The deficiency of our imperial balance sheet can only be met by new bond issues, adding \$200,000,000 a year to our national interest-bearing debt, or by heavy special license taxes on every conceivable vocation of the people. I am confident that when the people understand the heavy burden that will be imposed upon them by the new imperial policy they will be bitterly opposed to it.

FRANKLIN ON A BORROWER.
Some Curious Coincidences Brought to Light.

William and Mary College Quarterly publishes in its January number the following interesting extracts from "John Davis' Travels in America During 1798-9, 1800, 1801, 1802."

"I obtained accommodations at the Washington Tavern, which stands opposite the Treasury. At this tavern I took my meals at the public table, where there was every day to be found a number of clerks, employed at the different offices under government, together with about half a dozen Virginians and a few New England men. There was a perpetual conflict between these Southern and Northern men; and one night I was present at a vehement dispute, which terminated in the loss of a horse, a saddle and bridle. The dispute was about Dr. Franklin; the Virginians declared that he was a man from New England, enthusiastic in what related to Franklin; asserted that the Doctor, being self-taught, was

original in everything that he had ever published.

"The Virginian maintained that he was a downright plagiarist."

"New England Man—Have you a horse here, my friend?"

"Virginian—Sir, I hope you do not suppose that I came hither on foot from Virginia. I have him in Mr. White's stable, the prettiest Chickasaw that ever trotted upon four pasterns."

"New England Man—And I have a bay mare that I bought for \$90 in hard cash. Now I, my friend, will lay my bay mare against your Chickasaw that Dr. Franklin is not a plagiarist."

"Virginian—Done! Go it! Walter! you, waiter!"

The New England man then read from the former the celebratory paragraph against persecution: "And it came to pass that Abraham sat in the door of his tent about the going down of the sun," etc. And after he had finished he exclaimed that the "writer appeared inspired."

But the Virginian maintained that it all came to Franklin from Bishop Taylor's book, printed more than a century ago, on "Political Discourses." And the New England man read from Taylor a passage which bore word for word, with the article assigned to Franklin. When he had done reading a laugh ensued, and the Virginian, leaping from his seat, called to Atticus, the waiter, to put the bay mare in the next stall to the Chickasaw and to give her half a gallon of oats more upon the strength of her having a new master.

The New England man exhibited strong symptoms of chagrin, but wagged "a brand new saddle" that this celebrated epitaph of Franklin's undergoing a new edition was original. The epitaph was then read:

The Body of Benjamin Franklin, Printer, (Like the cover of an old book, its contents torn out, and strip of its lettering and gilding), Lies here, food for worms. Yet the world itself shall not be lost, For it will (as he believ'd) appear once more.

In a new and more beautiful Edition, Corrected and Amended By The Author.

The Virginian then said that Franklin robbed a little boy of it. "The very words, sir, are taken from a Latin epitaph written on a bookseller by an Eton scholar."

Vitae volumine peracto
Hic finis Jacobi Tonson,
Perpolit Socrorum principis:
Qui, velut obstetric, musarum
In Lucem Edidit.

Fellens Ingenit Partus,
Lukete scriptorum Chorus
Et frangite calamos!

Ille vester margine crassus ledetur!
Sed haec postrema Inscriptio
Hic primae Mortis Pagnae
Imprimatur.

Ne Praeli Sepulchri commissus,
Ipse Editor curat Titulo:
Hic Jacobi Bibliopola
Polio Vindex delat.

Expectans Novam Editionem
Auctorem Emendatorem.

And then, says Mr. Davis, the bet was awarded the Virginian. He referred to the Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1736, where the Latin inscription accredited to the Eton scholar, with a translation by a Mr. P. was to be found.

After this second decision the Virginian declared that he would lay his boots against the New Englander's that "Franklin's pretended discovery of calming troubled waters by pouring upon them oil might be found in the third book of Bede's History of the Church; or that his facetious essay on the air-bath is produced, word by word, from Aubrey's Miscellanies." But the New Englander, who had lost horse, saddle and bridle, declined to run the risk on Dr. Franklin of going home without his boots.—Pages 209-218.

Men censure women for painting, yet they never saw an angel that wasn't painted.—Chicago News.

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

Help at Hand.
If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.